

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW CRYPTODESMOID MILLIPED FROM SANTO
DOMINGO.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

The specimen representing the new genus and species described below was taken in soil about a palm plant from Puerto Plata, D. R., at Philadelphia on 9 August, 1923, by U. S. quarantine inspector, Max Kisliuk, Jr. It was sent to me for identification by E. R. Sasser of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Dominicodesmus, gen. nov.

Body slender, the keels being very narrow and the dorsum strongly convex much as in the allied genus *Guianonus*.

Collum extending over head and nearly concealing it when viewed from above. Margin crenate, the border divided into ten corresponding lobes by radial sulci. Median area strongly convex, granular.

The metatergites evenly tuberculate, the tubercles forming three principal transverse rows.

Keels fundamentally with three lateral marginal lobes, but the poriferous keels appear bilobed because of the enlargement of the second and the abortion of the third of these lobes. Pores borne at end of the second lobe or process, which is conspicuous, distally truncate, on segments V, VII, IX, X, XII, XIII, and XV.

Posterior marginal tubercles of penult segment projecting prominently caudad beyond angles of keels, the median pair largest, extending over the base of but not concealing the caudal segment.

Genotype.—*D. geophilus* sp. nov.

In general form resembling *Guianonus*, a genus occurring in Guiana, but readily distinguished by the pore-formula, the form of the posterior segments, etc.

Dominicodesmus geophilus, sp. nov.

Body in the type, a not fully mature specimen, consisting of the head and nineteen segments. General color above brown, paler beneath.

Head granular across vertex. Antennae of moderate length, apically pointed.

Anterior rim of collum narrow, the marginal areas round, the posterior lobe on each side larger than the others.

Second tergite wider than collum and than the following tergites.

A single lobe on posterior side of keels.

On the caudal segments the posterior angles of the keels are not produced caudad beyond the tubercles of the intervening caudal margin. This margin on the seventeenth and eighteenth segments bowed convexly with the median tubercles extending conspicuously beyond the level of the keels.

The cauda short, distally truncate and setose. Across base of cauda a series of four tubercles which are setigerous and of which the two median ones are largest; two reduced setigerous tubercles with setae on each side in front of this series. Anal valves narrowly margined. Anal scale with a pair of setigerous tubercles on caudal margin.

Length, about 4 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 5, 215.